

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Hon. Odin Guitar Says His Little Ode is Gilt Thar.

Gen. John B. Henderson Makes a Stirring Appeal to the Loyal.

Yesterday a Red Letter Day for the Patient and Persevering Partisans.

Smith's Hall Packed to Overflowing to Hear the Orations.

The republican rally at Smith's hall yesterday afternoon was largely attended. It was a promiscuous gathering, and General Guitar poured hot shot, grape and cannister into the democrats in such a way that seemed to delight his friends. He was vigorously applauded as he came down the aisle of the hall, and when he was introduced by Milo Blair, the building fairly shook with the prolonged applause. The meeting was noticeable for the amount of enthusiasm manifested. General Guitar seemed to have awakened all the lethargy of the party in this part of the district, and some of the most skeptical now believe that there is not only a possibility of his election, but a great probability.

He commenced his speech by saying that it was only the infinite eye that could see the end from the beginning, but he would put the two great parties before the bar of public judgment and let the people look and judge for themselves.

He then reviewed the history of the republican party for the past twenty-six years. He showed the deplorable condition of the country when the republican party came into power in 1860; how they found all the arms of the government distributed throughout the southern and western states; how they found a depleted treasury, with the government having no credit at home or abroad; how they found nine states in rebellion, and how Mr. Lincoln had to proceed to Washington threatened with danger. The speaker then showed that the republican party had restored the government, and brought peace and prosperity. During his talk on this part of the subject, he stated that the first blood that watered the American soil was that of a German. He charged the democratic party with the inauguration of the war, and then reviewed republican history during the years of reconstruction, stating that they had restored the manufacturing industries, and established a credit at home and abroad. He asked if there was any democrat or ex-confederate present who would be willing to have the line redrawn where it had been drawn by their swords. He cited the fact that England and France had been opposed to the North, and expected to see our form of government prove a failure, and told of the attempt of Maximilian to establish an empire in Mexico.

He said the nearer the parties were in numerical strength the better it would be for the country. He then took up Senator Vest's Higginsville speech and riddled it from stem to stern. He said that he would rather discuss Vest's speech than the democratic platform. He first exploded Vest's theory of the rebellion in which he claimed that slavery was a legacy handed down to us by the framers of the constitution. After this he handled the state supremacy question and challenged Mr. Vest or any one else, to put his finger on a single state right that had been infringed by the republican party during its twenty-four years rule.

General Guitar then took up the question of protection and owned that he was a firm whig. He used nearly all the usual arguments of high protection tariff men and illustrated with the effect of the tariff on steel rails and wool. He also read extracts from Cleveland, Clay, Hamilton, Franklin, Webster, Peter Cooper, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson showing that they were all in favor of protection. He ridiculed Vest's idea that while you feed the laborer with one hand you rob him with the other, and considered the statement, made

up from the census, that while the laborer got \$302 the employer got \$384 as great nonsense. He said that Vest only took into his calculation labor and material, as composing the whole thing. This was not true. Where is the ground, the large buildings, the expensive and complicated machinery? Don't they count for anything. The General claimed that the founders of the Democratic party were in favor of protection, and that the new-born statesmen have traveled far from the land-marks laid down by their fore-fathers. The speaker compared the wages of this and foreign countries, and said that he could not see how any Knight of Labor could stand by the Democratic party, when its policy is to pulverize and prostrate the laborers of this country.

Gen. Guitar then proceeded to straighten out some crooked and false statements, that had been made about his being connected with the railroad interests. He said that he did not own Mr. Gould nor did Mr. Gould own him; that he was in favor of all the competition possible in the railroad business. He told of what he and the folks of Boone were doing in the way of building railroads, and said that the people could not blame him for the action of the railroad company here in taking a part in the fight between Mr. Heard and Col. More; he supposed they had the right to choose between two evils.

He corrected a false statement in reference to his Bolivar speech, where it was reported that he was in favor of unlimited coinage, and said that he was in favor of limited coinage—in favor of keeping the coinage up to a proper standard.

Upon the question of submission, he quoted Vest it had been thrust upon the people. He said that the right of petition had always been with the people, and that he was in favor of it; that he was not a prohibitionist, but was in favor of temperance reform. He claimed that the legislature could not settle the question; that it could only be done by the people voting an amendment to the constitution. He also said that neither party dare make the prohibition question a test of party orthodoxy.

The speaker then arraigned Mr. Heard on his record. He reiterated the banker and farmer charge that Mr. Heard had said that one banker's recommendation for office would go further with him than fifty farmers, and said he had affidavits to prove it and that Mr. Heard had said it and had not denied it. He also mentioned Mr. Heard's vote on the Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Hancock pension bills and asked why he had done so. The vote on the oleomargarine bill was brought up and the bill denounced by him as licensing an illegitimate business. The general claimed that if elected to office he would not do as Heard had done, that is, give the offices to his enemies.

He told of the democratic failings in selecting men to fill the offices, by strenuously leaving out the union democrats and for no other reason except that they were union men and wore the blue instead of the gray. He cited as instances the Hale-Manur contest in the second district; the dethronement of Crittenden and Judge Henry and others.

Gen. Guitar closed his two and a half hours' speech by telling of his gallant fight against the infamous order, No. 10, and cited his well-known record on the "new constitution." In closing his speech for good, he nicely and decently buried the "bloody shirt" to a depth that, it is to be hoped, will keep it there during the balance of the campaign. His entire speech was an able and an eloquent one and no doubt will bring him many votes.

At Night.

At night the capacity of Smith's hall was taxed to its utmost to hold the great crowd that assembled to hear Gen. John B. Henderson. The chairs were all soon filled, then the galleries and boxes, and yet many stood during the entire speech, which was of two hours' length.

Mr. Henderson was introduced by Milo Blair and immediately proceeded

to annihilate what Gen'l Guitar had left of Senator Vest's Higginsville speech. It was developed during his speech that he had come to Sedalia for the express purpose of replying to Vest, and that he did so effectually. All the republicans present will undoubtedly agree that he did. In truth, Mr. Henderson's speech, from a republican standpoint, was a masterly effort, and showed a wonderful knowledge and memory of the political events of Missouri and the United States.

He complimented the large audience and said that he generally came to Sedalia about every two years, and that, to tell the truth, he was always glad to come here. Mr. Blair had introduced him as an old Missourian, and he stated that he had been a citizen of Missouri for 54 years. He said that he had become too old to be guilty of much more political lyings, and went on to say that he did not want office and consequently had no object in telling any lies. "I used to be a Democrat, then why am I here? I will tell you. The Democrats have had the control of the government in Missouri for the last sixteen years, and I think there ought to be a change. Our friends, the Democrats, wanted to see the books two years ago, and I was afraid they might find something wrong, but they did not. I think the Democrats ought to turn over the government to us and so help me heaven, if we don't do better than they have done, we will give it back to them."

Mr. Henderson then pitched into Senator Vest's statement about the school fund, and showed by reading from the minutes of the general assembly of 1861, that in that year the public school fund was suspended by the legislature, and that it was never revived until the republicans restored it in 1867. He also read from the proceedings of the same legislature, how they raised money, to be expended in arming and equipping troops to defend Missouri from internal and external foes and repel invaders, and told of how the railroads were torn up and bridges burned during the war. Mr. Henderson defended the sale of the Iron Mountain road to Tom Scott, and said that it was impossible to complete the roads at the time and that it was the best thing that could be done. He claimed that the Missouri Pacific railroad was a great boom and blessing to the people of Pettis county that could never be removed; that it had built up our fine city and enhanced the value of our farms, etc. He stated that the republican party had never authorized the issuance of any bonds except to build schools and asylums. Mr. Henderson then gave a history of what he had done while a senator; how he had procured seven million dollars for the state of Missouri; that five hundred thousand of it had been put into the school fund, five hundred thousand into seminaries and five million was devoted to paying off the bonds issued by a democratic administration and claimed to be the man that had made the magnificent school fund of to-day. Said he: "I have done more for the state of Missouri than all the democrats since Adam. I put seven millions in the treasury, and never stole one cent of it; yet Vest says that he would rather trust Frank James than me." He said that Vest called him a puritan, and that all the republicans were lineal descendants of the puritans. He denied being a puritan, and said that he was born in Virginia.

The speaker then, like unto Vest and Cockrell, made a comparison of states under democratic and republican rule, making a good showing for the republicans. He touched on the currency, and said that we had the best currency that was ever vouchsafed by God to any people under the sun, and that the republicans furnished it. He told of the great army and navy furnished us by the republicans. He then said a few words on the slavery question, and claimed to be proud of his own individual connection with the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, whereby the shackles were struck off from five millions of human beings. He explained democratic sumptuary laws, and de-

livered an eloquent and patriotic temperance lecture, but said he was not quite in favor of sumptuary laws, but was nearly so.

He explained the tariff question by going through a long list of articles, and giving the duties on each and commenting on each in an amusing manner, and found that there was only one thing that he would like the duty off of, and that was sugar and molasses, and said that the discussion of the tariff question was nonsensical. He closed his speech by saying that the democrats were clinched on the tariff question, and that if left to themselves they would never settle it.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

George Edmunson Held Up by a Footpad in the Southern Part of the City.

An attempt was made night before last to hold up Geo. Edmunson, son of Dr. James Edmunson, president of the Sedalia University, who is now absent at Fulton. He was going home about 12 o'clock, after seeing his father off to Fulton, and when walking along the railroad track near Missouri avenue he met a man who asked him the time. George kept right along when the fellow snatched at his watch chain and broke it but failed to get the watch. George struck at the man and knocked off his hat, when he returned the lick, knocking George down. Edmunson was soon on his feet again, however, and dealt the fellow a blow that knocked him clear off the track, and then started on a run for the University, where he arrived out of breath and badly scared. The man followed him nearly to the door of the University. Edmunson says that the fellow was a white man, but does not think he would be able to identify him.

Martin O'Brien.

O'Brien is a name that makes every true Irishman's heart swell with pride, because of the past glories it brings to mind, but in these latter days it is a name that is often worn by very unworthy descendants and oftentimes by those whose pranks would make the worst ancient O'Brien turn over in his grave and groan. Among these degenerate descendants, the BAZOO is pained to chronicle Martin O'Brien. Martin is not unknown to newspaper readers, though of late he has been on the retired list. Something like six months ago Martin was convicted of rape and sentenced to jail yesterday he was released. Martin has a faithful, loving, trusting wife. All through his disgraceful career and imprisonment she has clung to him and supported him supplying his worldly needs. Yesterday when he came from jail he came forth not penniless for she supplied him with money to come home, but as she sat up longing and waiting he came not. No sooner was he a free man than he began to spend her money riotously and last night he slept in the cooler gloriously drunk instead of at home.

Now is the Time

To buy monuments or tombstones at cost price, in granite or marble, at 310 West Main street. Mr. Thos. Young has charge of H. H. Dix's marble front marble works and will sell out the whole stock at prices never before known in the marble or granite trade. All work first-class, and satisfaction guaranteed.

10-72d2t2t

H. H. DIX.

Mated.

Harry F. Cone and Miss Catherine Smith, both of Pettis county, yesterday received a marriage license from the recorder and proceeded to Judge O'Rears office were duly tied together with the silken cords of matrimony.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Stumbled on the Truth.

The labor party of St. Louis is in a predicament. Out of fifteen candidates nominated for legislative honors, thirteen are ineligible for the offices they seek, not being tax-payers. This will not effect the ticket, however, as there is not a single one of the candidates who will be elected.—Jefferson City Tribune.

TRUE LOVE CONQUEBS.

A Sensation Created Yesterday by the Marriage of a Couple Under Difficulty.

A Brother and Sister Divide Their Property Before the Ceremony.

When train No. 4, on the Missouri Pacific, pulled into the depot yesterday afternoon, several excited individuals might have been seen moving with the crowd, and making their way towards the entrance to the coaches. When the train came to a stop, from one of the middle coaches there alighted, a handsome and neatly dressed young lady of nineteen. She was slightly on the blonde order with large blue eyes, petite form and graceful carriage. She was immediately surrounded by several of the excited individuals before spoken of. To one of them, a young man dressed in sober black, with spotless linen and newly shined shoes, she consigned a moderately sized "grip" and a basket; to another she commenced an earnest and excited conversation. The conversation lasted but a minute, when the young lady exclaimed and loud enough for a BAZOOITE to hear, "I am going to Morey & Crawford's office first to fix up them papers." She was then led off by a tall young man, placed in a hack and taken to Morey & Crawford's office. The young man dressed in sober black was left behind with the "grip" and basket. The sequel to this prelude is told as follows: The young lady was Miss Annie T. Knight; the tall young man her brother, J. M. Knight; the young man in sober black was Mr. George M. Anderson, the young lady's intended husband, and son of Hon. W. H. Anderson, county judge of Pettis county.

Miss Annie and her brother are orphans. When her father died he left them six hundred acres of land. Five hundred and twenty acres of this land has heretofore been divided. Yesterday J. M. Knight wanted the balance to be divided before Annie married. This is all that he claims he wanted done, yet the friends of young Mr. Anderson seemed to have the idea that he wished to defraud his sister out of her property, in some way. Mr. Knight admitted to a BAZOO reporter that he was opposed to the marriage, because, as he said, "He has nothing and is uneducated. All of my people, except myself, are educated."

But to go back a little with the story. Miss Annie has been visiting at her uncle's at Fulton and arrived here direct from there. At Morey & Crawford's office, she executed a quit claim deed to part of twenty acres in this county to her brother.

Before the arrival of the train which was to bring the bride, her brother and W. E. Crawford, a merchant of Green Ridge, met at the depot. They quarrelled about something and came to blows, for which they were arrested by Officer Fifer and released on bond. They will have a hearing to-day before Recorder Levens. This fight and the subsequent actions of the party in and around the depot had attracted the usual large crowd of interested spectators to anything, that promised a sensation. The crowd took up the wild and interesting idea that two young men were fighting for the same girl, and they surrounded the hack that contained the young lady and her brother and followed it up Ohio street to Morey & Crawford's office where they gathered in such numbers as to make one imagine that a murder was being committed within.

After the deed had been signed and acknowledged by Miss Knight, the brother held out his hand and said, "Good bye, Annie." She took his hand and he clasped her in his arms, as if to give her a last embrace. She said, "I'm not going far, I'll soon be back." He replied, "You'll never come back to me." And thus they parted.

During the making out of the deed, the young bridegroom and a lady friend of Miss Knight had entered the office, and after the parting between brother and sister, the three

immediately repaired to the residence of Rev. M. M. Davis, where the couple were married in the presence of a number of their friends from the country. The brother was left alone in the office.

IS HE GUILTY.

A Young Man Known Here as J. C. Lee Is Arrested as a Deserter from the United States Army.

Last Monday morning, one week ago, a young man giving his name as J. C. Lee, applied at the BAZOO office for work as a printer. He was put to work and proved to be an extraordinary good hand and worked steadily up to last night when he was arrested by Marshal Jackson as a deserter from the United States army. He did not deny being a deserter but refused to state where he deserted from or when he had enlisted. His career as gathered from various sources is as follows: About six months ago while, as he claims, he was drunk, he rashly enlisted in the army, and not liking the situation he soon deserted. After his desertion he worked on the Fayette Independent for I. N. Houck, editor and proprietor. He did not stay long at Fayette, quitting there as he told Mr. Houck because he was afraid of being arrested. He had previously told Mr. Houck that he was a deserter. He next turned up in East St. Louis, where, as he was one day walking along a railroad track with his back towards an engine he was struck by it and badly injured. From East St. Louis he was sent to the St. Louis county hospital where he remained until cured. The next heard of him is as above stated in this city.

Since his arrival here he has been very quiet and steady, but has evidently talked too much to some one, who has given him away. The following is an excerpt from a letter found on his person presumably from a brother:

CARTHAGE, JASPER CO., MO.,
October 9, 1886.

M. FERGUSON—DEAR SIR—Yours of October 8th, is before me. I am glad to hear from you. * * * That you are still breathing free air. * * * Bill and Lizzie live where they did when you were here last. Tom is back at home again. I am staying with Nan and him. * * * I am teaching school six miles in the country. * * * I read in the papers about you being hit with the cars. We heard that you was sent to the St. Louis county hospital. It was published in the Republican and Globe-Democrat. * * * I have not heard from Mr. Houck yet. * * * The folks all send their love. You better not write any of them, they might talk and the officers might locate your whereabouts. * * * Be careful and keep cool. The cool man always gets his work in. The excited man looses or gets hurt. * * * Don't drink when you are in such a strait. You might be captured. Beware how you back your letters. * * * Please let me hear from you every week. If you think you were safe where you were, return there.

W. H. LEE.

Died.

The remains of Mrs. Maria Bartholomew passed through the city yesterday en route from McAllister, I. T., to St. Louis for interment in the family burying grounds in that city.

Mrs. Bartholomew died at McAllister Sunday morning at 1:50 o'clock, after a three months' painful illness, caused by premature childbirth. She was a daughter of Martin Riley, of this city, and her husband was formerly a well-known railroad at this place, and is now yardmaster at Denison, Texas, having recently received that appointment. The remains were accompanied to St. Louis by the bereaved husband and by the family of her parents. At the time of her death, Mrs. Bartholomew was 25 years of age. She was a lady of many sterling qualities of head and heart; an affectionate wife and dutiful daughter. She leaves a large circle of friends who, in common with her family, deeply mourn her early demise.

—We know Heart Disease can be cured, why? because thousands say they have used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator and know it does the cure.—Plymouth News. \$1 per bottle at druggists.